

FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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Declaration Of Purposes.

Whereas, The general condition of our country imperatively demands unity of action on the part of the laboring classes, reformation in economy, and the dissemination of principles best calculated to encourage and foster agricultural and mechanical pursuits, encouraging the toiling masses—leading them in the road of prosperity, and providing a just and fair remuneration for labor, a just exchange for our commodities, and the best means of securing to the laboring classes the greatest amount of good; we hold to the principle that all monopolies are dangerous to the best interests of the country, tending to enslave a free people and subvert and finally overthrow the great principles purchased by the fathers of American liberty. We therefore adopt the following as our declaration of principles:

1. To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government in a strictly non-partisan spirit, and to bring about a more perfect union of said classes.
2. That we demand equal rights to all and special favors to none.
3. To endorse the motto: "In things essential, unity; and in all things, Charity."
4. To develop a better state mentally, morally, socially and financially.
5. To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will to all mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves.
6. To suppress personal, local, sectional and racial prejudices; all unhealthful rivalry and selfish ambition.
7. The brightest jewels which it garners are the tears of widows and orphans, and its imperative commands are to visit the homes where hearts are bleeding; to assuage the sufferings of brother or a sister; bury the dead, care for the living and educate the orphans; to exercise civility toward offenders; to construe words and deeds in their most favorable light, granting honor of purpose and good intentions to others, and to protect the principles of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union until death. Its motto is reason and equity; its cardinal doctrines are purity of thought and life, its intention is a earth, peace, and good will to man."

OUR PLATFORM.

We demand the abolition of national banks, the substitution of legal tender treasury notes of national bank notes, issued in this country, and of the coun-

needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

3. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions; preserving such a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroad and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" we demand that taxation, National or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another.

We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues, National, State or County, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

6. We demand that Congress provide for the issue of a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by, and operated in the interest of the people, as in the United States postal system.

8. We demand such legislation as shall effectually prevent the extortion of usurious interest by any form of evasion of statutory provisions.

9. We demand such legislation as will provide for a reasonable stay of execution in all cases of foreclosure of mortgages on real estate, and a reasonable extension of time before the confirmation of sheriff's sales.

10. We demand such legislation as will effectually prevent the organization or maintenance of trusts and combines for purposes of speculation in any of the products of labor or necessities of life, or the transportation of the same.

11. We demand the adjustment of salaries of public officials to correspond with existing financial conditions, the wages paid to other forms of labor, and the prevailing prices of the products of labor.

12. We demand the adoption of the Australian system of voting and the Crawford system of primaries.

OFFICIAL.

Announcement from the Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3, 1890.

In pursuance of the action taken at St. Louis by the Supreme Council, the undersigned called upon Hon. Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the United States Census Bureau, on the 26th ultimo and presented him a copy of the resolutions passed by the Supreme Council requiring that the next census be made to contain evidence as to the number of renters and land-owners, also the amount of mortgage indebtedness. He assured the undersigned, in the presence of United States Senators Coke and Reagan, that the census enumeration, as he now contemplates taking it, will contain evidence as to the number of persons who own land, city and country separate, and the number who rent or lease; the number of mortgages upon real estate as shown by the records in each of the counties, the amount of such mortgages, the number of acres so mortgaged and the rate of interest named in each mortgage, all of which will be so separated and classified that the encumbrance upon country and city realty may be estimated separately.

While this does not cover all the points asked by the Supreme Council at St. Louis, it does seem to practically furnish the data necessary, and the undersigned thinks the Superintendent of Census deserves credit for the effort he is making to accommodate

the public demand in this direction.

C. W. MACUNE,

Chairman Executive Board and Committee on Legislation, N. F. A. and I. U.

The above has been submitted to Hon Robert P. Porter for correction and was returned with the statement that, "as to the number of persons who rent or lease," could not be obtained from the records. It is therefore understood that this class of information will come from the house to house canvass. This is the only correction offered to the above statement consequently it has been ratified as legal.

National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union.
Washington, D. C., January 3, 1890

At an early day the Ritual, containing form for burial service, will be published and issued from this office. Also, the Constitution and Statutory Laws of the Order, with simple and practical rules of parliamentary usage. These books will be printed in neat and durable style and will each bear the imprint of the seal of the National Order. Rituals and National Constitution without such imprint will not be recognized as official.

This office can supply State secretaries only. Members of the order must apply to their State secretary.

By order of the President:

J. H. TURNER,
Secretary N. F. A. and I. U.

Proclamation.

Brothers and sister of the subordinate alliances acting under the Kansas State Farmers Alliance.

At the last annual meeting of the State Alliance it was ordered that in case there was a consolidation with the Farmers and Laborers' Union of America at the meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance and the said Farmers and Laborer's Union in the city of St. Louis, on the third day of December, 1889, that the Kansas State Farmer' Alliance would unite, by proclamation of its President, with the Farmers Alliance and Co-operative Union of Kansas.

Then in view of the fact that Kansas, in the National body of the National Farmers Alliance, did unite with the Farmers, and Laborers' Union of America, that is now denominated the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

Now, therefore, I, I. M. Morris, President of the Kansas State Farmers' Alliance, do proclaim that this said body is hereby united with the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of Kansas,

In thus uniting the two farmers' organizations of the State of Kansas, we cease to act as your President, and place Bro. B. H. Clover, of Cambridge, Kan. at the head of the united body; also, Bro. T. J. McLain will act as Assistant Secretary with Bro. J. B. French, to aid in perfecting the consolidation and advance the united body on the highway of progress.

Brother and sisters: On this new field of united action we appeal to you to be prompt in your efforts and strike telling blows that will protect the interests of the farmers' home on the soil of Kansas. Unity in action, unity in strength will plant the banner of victory for the farmers of our state over the frowning fortress of wrong.

The gleaming light of hope for our class is dawning now. We have

time through the unity of the toilers of the land. Be true to this unity, and you will protect the rights of a down trodden class.

I. M. MORRIS,

Pres. Ks. State Farmers' Alliance. White City Ks. Dec. 25, '89.

Papers of Kansas friendly to the interest of the farmer please copy.

Congressman E. N. Morrill of the first district has recently been interviewed in Kansas City. The reporter asked him:

"What about the situation in Kansas?"

"Well, there is no use denying the fact that things are slightly mixed over there. When people are in bad luck from any cause whatever, they are disposed to blame the political situation. We have had bad crops for three successive years and times are very hard. Now we have an immense crop with no market for it and a blockade in transportation which makes it impossible to ship produce. No wonder farmers are dissatisfied, but they make the mistake of attributing their misfortune to bad legislation."

"Will the Farmers, alliance cut any figure in Kansas politics?"

"It is too early in the season to answer that question. It will depend upon circumstances. The alliance is the result of the disaffection of which I have just spoken. So, too, in a large part, is the resubmission agitation, but this comes from the towns instead of the country. A few of the larger towns want the revenue that might be derived from saloon licenses. They are feeling the effects of hard times, and are casting about for means to raise funds. A brightening of the financial outlook would do much toward stopping the movement."

It seems absolutely out of the question for the average politician to comprehend the present condition of our affairs or to appreciate the necessity of relief to the depressed industries of the country. Mr Morrill says! "We have had bad crops for three successive years and times are very hard. Now we have an immense crop with no market for it, and a blockade in transportation which makes it impossible to ship produce. No wonder farmers are dissatisfied, but they make the mistake of attributing their misfortune to bad legislation."

Mr. Morrill attributes the hard times of the past three years to a failure of crops. This year we have "an immense crop, but no market." Why no market? If it is a mistake to attribute existing conditions to bad legislation, will Mr. Morrill enlighten us as to what cause we should attribute these things? Is it a mistake to attribute the stringency of the money market to bad legislation? The people think not, and they also think that the greater part of the hardships that afflict the country to day are directly attributable to our present monetary system. If these conclusions are erroneous Mr. Morrill and the other great lights who possess superior information upon these subjects would confer a great favor upon the dissatisfied masses if he would inform them of the precise nature of their difficulties, and point out the source to which they should look for relief. We are anxious to hear from this distinguished gentleman on this subject and we know our readers will peruse with much interest anything he has to say.